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DOCUMENTS DIVISION

Vol. XIV, No. 20

November 27, 1961

SOUTH TYROL DEBATE IN NEW YORK

Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Bruno Kreisky, Demands Appointment of an International Commission before the U. N. Special Political Committee

The United Nations Special Committee of the XVI General Assembly in New York started with the discussion of the South Tyrol question on November 15. Austrian Foreign Minister Bruno Kreisky suggested in his opening statement to submit the dispute to an international arbitration commission whose findings should be based in fact and spirit on the Paris Agreement and should be binding for both parties concerned. The minister emphasized that a solution must be found quickly and declared:

"The Austrian Federal Government, after careful consideration, has decided to bring the South Tyrol question again before the General Assembly of the United Nations, and I would like to say at this point that it has not lightly taken this decision. Italy and Austria are neighbours who have very old and very close economic and cultural ties and the history of these relations is one of the greatest chapters of civilization in that part of Europe.... You will therefore understand that it was not with a light heart that we have decided to bring the dispute here, and we have done so only when no other way of reaching a solution of the South Tyrol problem was open to us."

Continuing his speech, Dr. Kreisky enumerated in detail all the efforts taken by the Austrian Government to come to an understanding with Italy on the basis of last year's U. N. resolution. He stressed especially the fact that Austria during the Milan talks on January 27 and 28 of this year had stated that "any attempt at solving the South Tyrol problem on the basis of the right of self-determination would seriously disturb democratic Europe, a disturbance which would be harmful to the interests of all concerned" and that, therefore, Austria does not entertain any revisionist ideas.

Since, however, Austria and Italy were not able to reach an agreement during their negotiations in Paris, Milan and Zurich, conducted in consequence of last year's General Assembly resolution, Dr. Kreisky suggested the appointment of a seven-member international commission which by "peaceful means" should find a solution.

Dr. Kreisky discussed furthermore the Italian propaganda material which tries to put part of the blame for the recent acts of violence in South Tyrol on Austria. He said in this connection:

"With regard to the accusations raised by Italy that the Austrian Government has a share in the responsibility for the

acts of terrorism, there is hardly anyone in this assembly who would take it seriously. I wish nevertheless to repeat the assurance I have previously given, to the effect that the Austrian Federal Government is prepared at any time to receive a representative or a commission of the United Nations who could convince themselves of the futility of this charge."

He concluded by stressing Austria's satisfaction at

"being able to voice its great concern for the fate of the South-Tyrolean minority here, before the United Nations, and at the fact that you have made possible a discussion of this question by your resolution. Where else could a small State, engaged in a controversy with a large country, turn than to that universal community of peoples, in which large and small have the same vote, in which large and small nations, old and new States enjoy the same rights. Thereby the United Nations afford the smaller States, when they believe to be right, a possibility of mobilizing the conscience of the world. What we want is a fair, speedy and peaceful settlement. I appeal to you to help us to find a means of guaranteeing such a solution."

SEGANI REPLIES

Italian Foreign Minister Antonio Segni rejected in his reply Dr. Kreisky's suggestion to appoint an international commission for the solution of the South Tyrol problem. He persisted on his previous proposal to submit the question to the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

U.N. ORDERS TO CONTINUE BILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS

On November 23, the Special Political Committee of the XVI United Nations' General Assembly passed unanimously a resolution calling on Austria and Italy to continue negotiations for a settlement of the South Tyrol problem.

The two countries were further asked to abstain from "action which might impair their friendly relations". Should further negotiations fail they were advised to consider other peaceful means to achieve a settlement.

The action taken by the Special Political Committee after more than 35 nations had participated in the debate, frustrated concentrated efforts by the Italian delegation to eliminate the South Tyrol case from the U.N. agenda.

The Austrian Foreign Office, it was learned from informed sources, will press for an early resumption of the negotiations.

FOREIGN MINISTER DR. KREISKY: WHY DID BILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS FAIL?

Making use of his right of reply Austrian Foreign Minister Dr. Bruno Kreisky commented in the course of the U.N.'s Special Political Committee's debate on the South Tyrol problem as follows on the failure of the negotiations conducted by Austria and Italy at Milan, Klagenfurt and Zurich this year:

"The Italian concessions consisted mainly in an offer to delegate to the Province of Bozen (Bolzano) from the Trentino-Bozen Region and from the Central Government respectively, certain administrative functions as provided in the Statute for that region.

"These delegations were to be guaranteed by laws of the Regional Council. The Italian Government was, however, not prepared to delegate to the Province of Bozen any legislative powers.

"Consequently I pointed out at Zurich that the Italian offers did not even match the promises made to the South Tyroleans in 1948 — as shown by official Italian publications — and that these had already been accepted at that time by the South Tyroleans. Unfortunately, none of these promises have been implemented in the thirteen years which have elapsed since then.

Why we are here

"This is the reason why we are here: because hardly anything of what was promised then has been kept. Does anyone believe that, at Zurich, we could have accepted less than what was promised as early as 1948, promises of which — I repeat this once more — hardly anything has been put into effect."

"Despite this fact, in order to give proof of our good will to cooperate, we asked the Italian Delegation what guarantees could be offered to protect us against a repetition of the experience made by the South Tyrolean negotiators in 1948.

"On this point, however, Italy did not make any proposals that would have offered even a minimum of certainty that this time the Italian proposals would have a better fate than those of 1948."

The South Tyrol Problem and the International Court of Justice

In the course of his address Dr. Kreisky also referred to the statement made by Foreign Minister Antonio Segni that the Italian Government would agree to refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice, and he explained Austria's position as follows:

"I would like to state here quite clearly that the Austrian Government has the greatest respect for this highest judicial forum. Austria holds the extraordinary qualifications, both personal and professional, of the judges of the International Court of Justice in the highest esteem.

"If, nevertheless, Austria, already last year, declared that in this particular case recourse to the International Court of Justice could not be viewed as the only adequate means of settling the dispute, its attitude was dictated, on the one hand, by the time element involved, on the other hand by our view that it is not a proper solution if one of the

Parties to a dispute chooses one single peaceful means which the other Party simply has to accept.

"I do not have to remind this forum that the Hague Conference of 1899 already designated a considerable number of peaceful means for the settlement of disputes. The range of "peaceful means" has been very considerably widened in recent times, by the Charter of the United Nations, but also by other International Conventions, such as the European Convention for the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes.

"None of these 'peaceful means' has been rejected by Austria *ab initio*.

"What concerns us here is not a theoretical question of law, but the fate of a quarter million of human beings. We know from bitter experience that it is not merely a question of enacting or not enacting laws, but that all depends on how they are applied in the area concerned."

The AUSTRIAN INFORMATION SERVICE has at its disposal several booklets dealing with the South Tyrol problem. They may be obtained upon special request.)

AN ITALIAN VOICE ON THE SOUTH TYROL PROBLEM

Coinciding with the beginning of the debate on the South Tyrolean problem before the present session of the United Nation's XVI General Assembly in New York, the Italian Information Service distributed a brochure containing numerous quotations from articles on this question which have appeared in the world press.

Not to be found in this collection was an article published in the Milan weekly *Europeo* of March 3, 1959 under the pen-name Marmidone of the well-known Italian journalist Indro Montanelli.

We quote from this article, without further comment, the following passages:

We had already lost South Tyrol in 1946 because the Allies were firmly resolved to return it to Austria. It was De Gasperi and Count Carrandini, at that time Italian Ambassador to Great Britain, who, with wonderful diplomatic skill, managed to prevent such a development. We were allowed to keep South Tyrol but only under the condition that we come to an agreement with the Vienna government concerning the manner in which this area was to be treated. The result was the De Gasperi-Gruber agreement, under the terms of which Austria undertook to recognize Italy's sovereignty over South Tyrol provided that Italy, in turn, would undertake not only to respect the right of the German-speaking population, but also to grant them administrative autonomy to the same extent as has been granted to Sicily and to the Aosta Valley.

It was now, however, that difficulties really started. For as soon as the treaty had been signed, and as soon as the very efficient members of our government found themselves faced with the task of carrying out the terms of this agreement, they remembered that they are Italians, and this was the clever plan they devised: They decided that the autonomy of South Tyrol, where a strong German majority exists, be "drowned" in that of the Trentino where the overwhelming majority of the population is Italian. But this, and I say so at the risk of your calling me a traitor, was nothing but a gross swindle. Henceforth, the situation was marked by a policy of oppression and mutual contempt, and in this struggle the Tyroleans were represented by their cleverest, most patient, and most efficient politicians, whereas we were represented as usual by our inimitable bureaucrats, who were sent from Rome; whereas our men could not speak German, the representatives of

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South Tyrol spoke Italian very well. For years the Vienna government has been addressing notes and memoranda to Rome urging the carrying out of some kind of measures. For years, the government of Rome has been turning a deaf ear to such requests, and for years the situation in South Tyrol has been deteriorating noticeably. For years, moreover, the Italian press and the Italian Parliament have been branding all those as traitors who have openly expressed this view. I have spent many months in Vienna, and, as a simple journalist, I have repeatedly discussed these problems with Foreign Minister Flgl and with Professor Gschmitz, the Undersecretary of State for the Tyrol, who is himself a Tyrolean. They asked and implored me to make it clear to people in authority in Italy and to Italian public opinion that if events were allowed to develop in this manner, the problem of South Tyrol would ultimately be submitted to international arbitration.

Do you know what the invariable reply to this was? I was told that the South Tyrol problem was exclusively one of internal Italian politics and that to raise it would mean offending the 600,000 dead of World War I. But how can one describe the problem of South Tyrol as an internal problem in view of the fact that it forms the subject of an international agreement? God only knows. Nevertheless, this has been done, and those who did so had the bad taste to raise it in the name of the 600,000 men who were killed in the first World War. Although these unfortunate men had nothing whatever to do with this problem, their memory is again and again being invoked by the present generation in defense of some stupid measure. It is always the same story. Legal proceedings have been instituted against me because I wrote that we conducted the last war in the most stupid and most shameful manner. Since also in the last war Italian soldiers have, of course, been killed, I am being accused of violating their memory . . . Do not for a moment believe that a mere warning would be a sufficient means of rousing people from their state of lethargy. This is not due to the fact that Italians do not wish to solve this problem. But they do not want to deal with it. They do not want to hear about it.

Except for the fact that they feel indignant about it and invoke the memory of the 600,000 dead whenever the situation becomes really dangerous! However, this is precisely what, unfortunately, is going to happen. The situation is developing along the same lines as that of Algeria, complicated by this slight difference that the Tyroleans are not Algerians and that, therefore, we cannot pretend that we have ever been able to teach them anything. It may well be that we shall find ourselves in the dock as the accused facing an international arbitration tribunal because our politicians and our newspapers have refused to raise a problem in parliament and before public opinion to which the Austrian government has been turning in vain for many years desiring that the friction between the two countries be removed. The strangest thing, however, is the fact that hitherto the members of the Vienna government, who have again and again implored us to do something in order that the continual protests launched by the Tyrolean People's Party might at last be stopped, have been our best friends! Now, of course, this is no longer the case. Now this ally has also abandoned us.

BOOK CORNER:

The attention of those readers of *Austrian Information*, who are looking for suitable Christmas presents, is called to the recently published book "Austria" by Eugene Susini. It is published by Oxford University Press (417 Fifth Avenue New York 16, N. Y.) in the *Beaux Pays* series.

This volume, comprising 152 pages of text and profusely illustrated, can offer even those with a good knowledge of Austria many new impressions. It is one of the best descriptions of this alpine republic.

AUSTRIA SUPPORTS DEMAND FOR ATOM-FREE ZONES

Austria joined Ceylon, Ethiopia, Sweden and The Sudan in a resolution submitted to the United Nation's Political Committee demanding measures to stem the spread of atomic weapons to still more countries.

According to the text of this resolution, the United Nations should inquire which of the "atom-free" countries would be willing to forego the manufacture, purchase or stockpiling of atomic weapons for their own purposes or those of other nations. The resolution envisages the creation of atom-free zones.

AUSTRIAN U.N.-UNIT ERECTS HOSPITAL IN CONGO

The Austrian medical unit in Congo's Orientale province erected recently its own U.N. hospital upon a special request of the Central Congolese Government in Stanleyville and on behalf of the United Nations.

Preparations had started in September but had to be interrupted during the rioting in Katanga province.

Opening of the hospital took place October 1. Under the direction of Dr. Fill, 44 medical technicians are working at the U.N. hospital, a civilian hospital, a pharmacy and in the health department of Orientale province. In addition, the unit supervises the health department of an Ethiopian U.N. contingent.

The secretariat of the United Nations expressed its gratitude for these services in a special communication directed to the Austrian Federal Government.

FEDERAL BUDGET FOR 1962 SUBMITTED TO AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT

Austria's Constitution requires the submission of the provisional Federal Budget for 1962 to Parliament no later than 10 weeks before the close of this year. Though budgetary negotiations had started as early as July, agreement was reached this year only three hours before the expiration of the constitutional deadline.

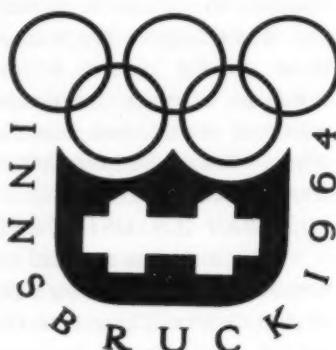
The regular budget envisages expenditures of 52,5 billion Schillings (26 Schillings equal \$1.00) as against receipts estimated at 52 billion Schillings, with a deficit of approximately 500 million Schillings. The extraordinary budget proposes expenditures totalling 1,36 billion Schillings. The overall deficit thus would amount to about 1,8 billion Schillings. In comparison with 1961 expenditures have increased by 6,5 billion Schillings.

Minister of Finance Josef Klaus declared that the draft was far from being an ideal solution of the problems at issue and contained a multitude of compromises. In drawing up the budget for 1962, the Finance Minister said, he was guided by the following principles: (1) the need to achieve a harmonious distribution of estimates in the regular budget through a proper balancing of expenditures against receipts, with a deficit not exceeding one per cent of the planned expenditures; (2) the requirement of keeping the total balance of the budget below the top limit of approx. 54 billion Schillings; (3) the restriction of projects under the extraordinary spending budget to expenditures for major investments only; and (4) the intention of refraining, if possible, from any further increase of the national debt.

INNSBRUCK, THE OLYMPIC REGION

BY BERTL NEUMANN

Head of the Press Dept. of the Austrian Olympic Committee



The emblem for the IXth Olympic Winter Games, 1964, shows city of Innsbruck's Coat of Arms (Bridge over the river Inn) below the five Olympic rings.

The mountains surrounding Innsbruck are eminently suitable for the 1964 Winter Olympics. The city, known as the "mountaineers town" and as an international winter sport center offers unique opportunities for this international event. The various competitions will not be as concentrated as in the United States' Squaw Valley where the 1960 winter games were held. They will be spread over the city and a wide mountain range surrounding the town.

The ice stadium and the jumping hill, for instance, will be located within the town's limits. Other events will take place outside the city, but still within a radius of app. 10 miles.

Professor Friedl Wolfgang, secretary general of the Austrian Organization Committee for the games, designated the Axamer Lizum valley (see panorama on page 5) for five alpine skiing competitions. This valley is accessible by good roads and its mountains by several ski-lifts. As soon as all planned improvements have been finished, this glorious alpine region known as the "white roof of Innsbruck" will be, in the opinion of such FIS experts as Willy Schaeffler and Sigge Bergmann, one of the most attractive ski areas of the world.

The famous Swedish cross-country ski runner Mora Nisse stated that the area between Seefeld, Moesern and Leutasch can compete very well with the best Scandinavian courses. Professor Fred Roessner is preparing in these wooded hills eight courses for the cross-country Olympic event.

The Mt. Isel jumping hill was always considered one of the most beautifully located jumping sites to be found anywhere. This hill is now extensively re-built and gets a new Olympic "make-up." Its critical point has been increased to 81 meters, the stands can accommodate 60,000 spectators and the jumpers will be able to reach more than 90 meters and will have the sensation of soaring high over the town which lies at the foot of the mountain.

Directly above the resort town of Igls, 4 kilometers south of Innsbruck, used to be one of the oldest bob-runs on the European continent. A new run has been built now in accordance with the most up-to-date principles. Engineers Anton Kittinger and Professor Siegfried Pezzei are responsible for the design, calculation and construction of this very steep and swift toboggan run.

Innsbruck's "home mountain", the bald-headed *Patscherkofel* honors the Olympic Games by offering its steepest flank to the competitors in the men's downhill race. On this course, the *Vierer Abfahrt*, only the world's very best skiers with an exceptional mastery of downhill techniques will be able to become Olympic champions in 1964. The difficulties of this run are such that waxing, type of ski or snow conditions count for little. Only skill, courage and determination can win. This is the opinion of FIS expert Robert Faure of France.

The skating events and the ice-hockey matches will be held in the town itself, either in the ice stadium, skillfully designed by architect Buchrainer, or on the skating rink in the Fair Hall.

Every single sports site in the Olympic area in and around Innsbruck will somehow be "revolutionary" and has been planned for long lasting uses.

The "Olympic Village" in which the participants in the game will live has nothing in common with a village. The athletes will be housed at the edge and to the east of Innsbruck in eleven story buildings equipped with every modern convenience. After the completion of the games these buildings, erected from funds raised only under great difficulties, will be turned over to the city of Innsbruck which will rent them as private dwellings.

The building and reconstruction of roads, bridges, ski lifts, parking facilities, etc. will unite all areas of the games into one entity. And after the designers dreams have been realized, it will be hard to find in the future another place anywhere on the continent which could compete in beauty and efficiency for the Winter Olympic games or any other sport event.

PRELIMINARY SCHEDULE FOR 1964 WINTER OLYMPICS

According to preliminary plans the 1964 Winter Olympics will open in Innsbruck, Austria, on January 29, 1964 at 10 a.m. and will continue through February 9, 7 p.m. The preliminary schedule reads as follows:

Ski-Alpine: men — downhill Jan. 30, women-slalom Feb. 1, men — giant slalom Feb. 2, women — giant slalom Feb. 3, women — downhill Feb. 6, qualification race men Feb. 7, finals — Feb. 8. The alpine contests are scheduled to start always at noon while the qualification slaloms for men are set for the morning.

Ski-Nordic: 30km — long run Jan. 30, 10km long run women Feb. 1, 15km special long run and combination jumping Feb. 2, combination long run Feb. 3, Biathlon and first special jumping Feb. 4, 50km long run Feb. 5, women relay race Feb. 7, men relay race Feb. 8, second special jumping Feb. 9.

Ice Skating: Pair Jan. 29, women — duty Jan. 30, Jan. 31, Feb. 1, women — free skating Feb. 2, men — duty Feb. 4 and Feb. 5, men — free skating Feb. 6. All ice skating races start at 10 a.m.

Bobsleigh Jan. 30 and Jan. 31 (evenings), Feb. 3 and Feb. 5, bob for two Jan. 31, Feb. 1, bob for four Feb. 6 and Feb. 7 — Ice hockey terms are fixed daily at 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. The final games will take place in the morning of Feb. 9.

AUSTRIA BUILDS NEW SKI LIFTS FOR WINTER OLYMPICS

The area of the Axamer Lizum which was selected in Innsbruck as the scene of the alpine ski-competitions of the Olympic Winter Games 1964 is now being made more accessible by the installation of four ski lifts which will connect the various starts. A double chair lift will lead from the Lizum up to above the so-called "Schafboeden". The start of the giant-slalom for ladies will be next to the top terminal. From there a chair lift with a capacity of 400 persons in winter and 240 persons in summer reaches the Hoadlgipfel (length of the run app. 775 yards, vertical descent app. 275 yards).

Even the Pleissengipfel which is located north of the Hoadl and does not have an Olympic track will be opened up by an alpine lift.

East of the Lizum and opposite the Hoadl is the Birgitzkoepfl. Both slalom competitions as well as the giant-slalom for men will be carried out on its western slopes. A chair lift will be built connecting the start and the finish of the slalom. The top terminal will be near the already existing Naturfreundehaus (alpine hut of the Friends of Nature) on the Birgitzkoepfl-ridge. The lower terminal will be in the immediate neighborhood of the Hoadl lift station. All ski pistes of the entire area end at these two stations.

After completion of a chair lift connection between the Mutteralm and Birgitzkoepfl on the east side of the mountain

the Olympic town of Innsbruck will finally have the long desired "great ski circus of Innsbruck".

The great number of mechanical up-hill facilities already existing in Tyrol will be increased by about one dozen ski lifts. In Alpbach the work on the first part of the chair lift leading up to the Wiedersbergerhorn is about completed and in Bergwang two new chair lifts will be opened for service. In the so-called "Moos" the lower terminal of the Rastkopflift was erected, thereby making accessible the area of the Koegle - an ideal territory, rich with snow. Kals in East Tyrol with its new "Glocknerblicklift" will enable winter vacationists to proceed above the timber line without effort.

The extension of the lift system in Kitzbuehl is particularly attractive. The chair lift from Ehrenbachgraben up to Streiteckbogen in the heavily frequented area of the Hahnenkamm will be extended to the so-called "Juffen."

It is hoped that modernization and expansion of the lift system will help to take care of the continuously increasing winter sport activities.

CANADA'S SKI TEAM TRAINING IN AUSTRIA

The Canadian alpine ski team under the leadership of the Austrians Pepi Salvenmoser and Franz Tritscher will conduct its preparatory training program for the ski world championships 1962 predominantly in Austria, as soon as the

IX. OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES INNSBRUCK 1964**OLYMPIC FACILITIES****INNSBRUCK:**

ES = Ice Stadium
with Speed Skating Oval
M = Artificial Ice Rink
"Messehalle"
SSP = Berg Isel Jump Hill
OD = Olympic Village
U = Press Center
OK = Organizing Committee

LIZUM:

SLH = Men's Slalom
SLD = Ladies Slalom
RSLH = Men's Giant Slalom
ALHR = Men's Down Hill
(Alternate Course)
ALD = Ladies Down Hill

IGLS: ALH = Men's Down Hill
B.u.R. = Bobsleigh Run and
Toboggan Run

SEEFELD:
LL = Cross Country Area
and Biathlon
KSP = Toni Seelos Jump Hill

LIFTS AND CABLE CARS:

1) = Headlift
2) = Pleissenlift
3) = Birgitzkoepflift
4) = Patscherkofel Cable Car
5) = Nordketten Cable Car

season starts. Salvenmoser, Kitzbühel, working for years for the Canadian team, brought about (in cooperation with Lucille Wheeler and Ann Heiggtveit) two Canadian lady world champions in 1958 and 1960 and will again this year act as coach of the ladies. Tritscher, Schladming, is still an Austrian top skier and will be in charge of the Canadian men's team. The Canadians intend to participate before and after the world championships in all major alpine ski races in Austria.

IBM COMPUTER FOR OLYMPIC GAMES AT INNSBRUCK

Important preparations for the 1964 Olympic Winter Games are being made not only on the slopes around Innsbruck. In the Tyrolean capital itself one of the most up-to-date computers nears its completion. It will also serve the Olympic Winter Games.

Representatives of IBM from the United States and experts of two Swiss watch companies attended a recent meeting of the Olympic committee. Under discussion were details for the installation of the electronic brain which is to solve all the complex problems of scorekeeping in the most modern, shortest and most practical way.

IBM personnel will install the "Olympic brain", as well as supervise it during the Olympiade with a staff of experts, without charge.

Such a computer system was already in use during the recent Olympic Summer Games in Rome, however the computer to be used in Innsbruck — as we are assured by those who should know — will surpass all precedence. This complicated system of news dispatch and digestion of data serves the simplification of proceedings and their speedy transmittal, which is of such importance during the Olympic Games.

For instance, at the exact moment when the down-hill runner passes the starting point, the computer automatically records this fact and passes it on to all interested parties. The starting time flashes up automatically on the illuminated score board miles away, and just as exactly and instantaneously the time of the run is registered. This procedure is the same for all contests of the Winter Games.

The computer headquarters receives the "brain's" reports of all the various contests in splitseconds and transmits them immediately. The Olympic monster computer does not only check announcers, ski-lifts, score boards and other "Olympic machinery", it also feeds the tele-type machines. The reporters from all over the world will receive all results immediately and simultaneously in writing.

The Austrian postal system has already started the complex operation of laying the cables, which — by the way — will remain in use after the Winter Games. Thus, a complete, newsworthy cable system will be available for all future international ski meets to be held on the Olympic terrain, to which only the necessary apparatus will have to be attached.

RISING SKI-EXPORT

The volume of Austria's ski export rose 36% during the winter season 1960/61. The value measured from 54.8 million schillings in 1959/60 to 74.6 million schillings last winter. Of this total, 40% went to the USA and Canada, 36% to EEC countries and 24% to EFTA markets.

AUSTRIANS MOURN DEATH OF 'MR. DEMOCRAT'

Austrian Federal president Dr. Adolf Schaerf, Federal Chancellor Dr. Alfons Gorbach and Leopold Figl, President (Speaker) of the Austrian National Assembly have forwarded messages of condolence to President John F. Kennedy on the occasion of the death of Mr. Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives.

INNSBRUCK UNIVERSITY HAS 3,825 FOREIGN STUDENTS

Student enrollment of the University of Innsbruck during the academic year 1960/61 reached 8,183 which is approx. one thousand more than in the previous academic year. About 47 per cent, namely 3,825, were foreigners. The strongest contingents came from the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and the former United Arab Republic.

THE AUSTRIAN INFORMATION SERVICE
*may be able to furnish more detailed information
 on any item printed in AUSTRIAN INFORMATION*

SCIENCE AND THE ARTS

HANS MOLITOR ELECTED PRESIDENT OF SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF INTERNAT'L SCIENTIFIC RELATIONS

Dr. Hans Molitor, a former associate professor of pharmacology and therapeutics, was recently elected president of the Society for Promotion of International Scientific Relations in New York.

The Society for Promotion of International Scientific Relations was founded in 1940 by a group of European emigrants to facilitate personal contacts with visiting foreign scientists. Its membership of some 300 scientists covers all the sciences and includes several Nobel Prize winners.

Dr. Molitor, born in Maffersdorf, Bohemia, came to the United States in 1932 to organize and head the Merck Institute for Therapeutic Research. He was director of this institute until 1956, when he became director of scientific relations of Merck Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories, a division of Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J. He retired in 1960.

Dr. Molitor has served as Councillor (1946-48) and Vice-President (1948-49) of the New York Academy of Sciences. He is a member of the German Pharmacological Society and the Royal Society of Medicine in London. In 1950 he was elected correspondent member of the Austrian Medical Society (*Gesellschaft der Ärzte*). In 1954 he received the annual Award for Promotion of International Scientific Relations from the Society of which he is now president.

MORMON CHURCH IN VIENNA

The first prayer house of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was recently dedicated in Vienna. President Henry D. Moyle of Salt Lake City was present at the ceremony. The building seats about 300 persons and has a number of additional rooms for administrative and recreational purposes.

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VIENNA TO BE HOST OF COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S 1962 ART EXHIBITION

In 1962 Vienna will house the Eighth Council of Europe Exhibition entitled *Europaeische Kunst um 1400* (European Art about 1400 A. C.), which will continue the Council's famous series of great art exhibitions arranged with the aid and cooperation of all European countries. These exhibitions are designed to represent the cultural community of Europe in its supreme manifestations of creative art. Many of the earlier exhibitions have served this purpose in an excellent way through their thoughtfully selected themes which illustrated the epochs of Humanism, Post-Renaissance, Mannerism Baroque Art, Baroque Civilization, Romanticism, Early 20th Century, and Romanesque Art. These exhibitions were held in Brussels, Amsterdam, Rome, Munich, London, Paris and Barcelona.

The guiding principles for the Vienna exhibition were established in two sessions of the Committee of European Art Experts, which includes prominent specialists from all European countries, and in numerous working sessions of the Austrian Organization Committee among whose functionaries are practically all noted representatives of art history and museology in Austria.

One show-room, displaying portraits, sculpture, and medallion art, will demonstrate how personal likeness was introduced into the art of that time. In another part of the exhibition, particular attention will be drawn to the similarly important function of the sponsor' or founder's portrait. A new creation of the same period, also shown, is the devotional image. A large part of the exhibition will be devoted to the epoch's saint-worship and adoration of relics, Book illumination, which reached its finest climax at the highly cultured courts of the contemporary royal houses, will be a significant counterpart in the exhibition to wood-cuts which, as individual prints, met the requirements of the period's broad public. Particularly rich and attractive will be the display of precious utensils and furnishings used in the castles and palaces as well as in the mansions of that period of the newly rising middle-class.

Particularly generous in their efforts to enrich the exhibition were France, the Netherlands, and West Germany; but smaller nations have also voiced their readiness to contribute at least this or that major work of European art to the forthcoming manifestation of the Continent's great past.

The 18 show-rooms on the first floor of the Vienna Museum of Fine Arts (*Kunsthistorisches Museum*) will be open from May 4, to July 31, 1962.

VIENNA'S 1962 FESTIVAL WEEKS WILL OPEN MAY 30 IN THE REBUILT "THEATER AN DER WIEN"

The program for the opening of the rebuilt *Theater an der Wien* (Austrian Information, Vol. XIV, No. 14.) has just been announced.

The festive opening on May 30 will herald the beginning of the Vienna Festival Weeks. The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Ferenc Fricsay will perform. In the evening Herbert Karajan will conduct Mozart's Magic

Flute. Later concerts will be dominated by Beethoven, many of his works having been performed for the first time in this hall. On May 31 his *Leonore Overture No. 3* first performed March 3, 1806 and his piano concerto in G-major No.4 (Wilhelm Backhaus soloist) will be heard. Birgit Nilsson will sing from Richard Wagners *Tristan and Isolde*. Hans Knappertsbusch will conduct.

Beethovens Second Symphony (April 5, 1803), Stravinsky's Violin Concerto and Dvorak's Fifth Symphony will be conducted by Istvan Kertesz on June 3.

A week later Ferenc Fricsay will perform Beethovens *Leonore Overture No. 2* (November 11, 1805), his Violin Concerto with David Oistrach as soloist (December 12, 1806), and his Fifth Symphony (December 22, 1808) will be given under Zubin Mehta. All concerts will be held in the forenoon.

MOZART FESTIVAL WEEK IN SALZBURG

The Anniversary of Mozart's birthday (January 27, 1956) will again be celebrated in Salzburg next year with a special festival week in which a number of great artists and orchestras will participate. The events will take place January 21 through 28, 1962.

The following program has been announced (all concerts, unless otherwise stated, will be given in the Great Hall of the Mozarteum and begin at 7:30 P.M.):

Sunday, January 21: 11 A.M. at Mozart's old residence, Markartplatz 8: Mozart-Quartet with Karlheinz Franke, violin, Hans Andrae, piano. Piano-quartet Es-Dur, No. 493; Violin-sonata e-Moll, No. 304; String Quartet G-Dur, No. 387.

Monday, January 22: Orchestral Concert, Bernhard Paumgartner conductor, Camerata Academica of the Mozarteum: Works of Mozart.

Tuesday, January 23: Chamber Concert, Amadeus Quartet, London: Stringquartet B-Dur, No. 458 (The Hunting). Stringquartet g-Moll, No. 516; C-Dur, No. 515.

Wednesday, January 24: Orchestra Concert, Ernst Hinreiner, conductor, with Rose Fink, soprano; Ira Malanuk, alto; Annelore Cahnley, soprano; Maria Taborsky, soprano; Richard van Vrooman, tenor; Keith Engen, bass, Orchestra and Choir of the Mozarteum, Salzburg Radio Orchestra: "La Betulia liberata."

Thursday, January 25: The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, conductor Mario Rossi, Friedrich Gulda, piano: Works of Mozart.

Friday, January 26: Piano recital by Karl Engel, Switzerland.

Saturday, January 27: Orchestral Concert of the Mozarteum Academy for Music and Arts. Conductor Gerhard Wimberger.

Sunday, January 28: The Bamberger Symphony Orchestra, conductor, Joseph Keilberth, soloist Willi Bauer, trumpet: Symphony, No. 425 (Linzer); divertimento Number 2, No. 131, Leopold Mozart; concert for orchestra and trumpet; serenade for two orchestras.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS IN VIENNA:

The VI. World Congress of the International Federation of Journalists will be held in Vienna May 6 to 12, 1962.

"VOICE OF AUSTRIA" ON THE AIR

The short wave division of the Austrian State Radio transmits on the following frequencies to the United States: Nov. 5 - Dec. 3, 1961 and February 4 - March 4, 1962.

Kilocycles	meter band	time schedule
(Eastern Standard Time)		
6155	49	5 - 6 p.m. 6 - 10 p.m.
7105	41	10:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.
7200	41	2 a.m. - 5 a.m.
7200	41	12 p.m. - 2 a.m. 5 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.
9770	31	6 p.m. - 10 p.m.
11785	25	2 a.m. - 5 a.m.
11785	25	5 a.m. - 6 a.m. 8 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.

December 3, 1961 - February 4, 1962.

6155	49	5 p.m. - 6 p.m. 6 p.m. - 10 p.m.
7105	41	10:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.
7200	41	12 p.m. - 2 a.m. 5 a.m. - 8 a.m.
7200	41	2 a.m. - 5 a.m. 8 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.
9770	31	6 p.m. - 10 p.m.
11785	25	2 a.m. - 5 a.m. 8 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.
11785	25	5 a.m. - 8 a.m.

AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

PUBLISHED BY THE

AUSTRIAN INFORMATION SERVICE

31 EAST 69th STREET • NEW YORK 21, N.Y. • TELEPHONE: LEHIGH 5-6130

The Broadcast will chiefly bring music programs including reports on cultural and political events in Austria.

VIENNA HAS A GASTRONOMICAL TAPE RECORDING

The Vienna Post Office, already well known for its telephone customer service, has collaborated with the *Bund oesterreichischer Gastlichkeit* (Association of Austrian Restaurants) in bringing to the public one of the most original tape recording gimmicks.

When a person wants to dine out in this city of culinary delights, but is not quite sure where to go, all he has to do is to dial the number 17-18. The velvety voice of actress Luise Martini, being acoustically well qualified to make the offered tidbits palatable, will recommend restaurants and their "Specialties of the Day".

50,000 gourmets have so far availed themselves of this service to their fullest satisfaction.

AUSTRIA MARKS STAMP DAY WITH SPECIAL ISSUE



The Austrian Postal Administration recently announced the issue of a commemorative stamp to mark this year's DAY OF THE POSTAGE STAMP, an annual event in postal history for some time past.

The 1961 commemorative depicts a new post office building of Rust in the Burgenland province, designed to preserve the distinctive features of this 700-year-old town.



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